sige morning, jumped to 83; at the Second Board, to-morrow in the Panama Direction. It is thought closed at that price bid. New-York Central went 76, and, after some vibrations, was firm at the see in fixel transactions of the First Board, priem Preferred, Hurson River and Michigan Conwere steady at about the quotat one ruling yesteray, but for the latter the market was steady at 501 gdi the Second Board, when sales were male at a ght decline. The Western shares were generally gady, with a fair degree of activity in Rock Island. mich sold at 55%. Galena was also a fraction better, at had no perticular animation. Michigan Southern paranteed was mod-rately active, but scarcely partipated in the improving tendency of the general mar-The quotations show an advance of 1, as nom gred with yesterday Pasama was strong at quota ms, selling up to 119 in the afternoon. Illinois Central was firmer, but without essential change in coststions. At the Second Board there was a larger buiness than usual transacted, but there was no deciis change is quotations except for Pacific Mail, stich ran up under considerable excitement. Sales were made after the Board at 84], but later in the day took was down again to 801, and it was offered at sel er sixty. The rese in tone stock is partly stimujaed by a statement that Com nodore Vanderbilt had consented to a reference of the principal point in dispute between himself and the Pacific Mail Company, to Mesers, Mores Taylor ad R. B. Mintarn. The Western Snares were pary, especially Cieveland and Coledo, which closed The Avenue Railroade are in demand, and Third Avenue sold at 131; Sixth Avenue, 197 Hd; and Brook'ya Cny sold at 118, and that bid for pore. Late in the aftereoon, the advices per Indian rese made public, and had an unfavorable effect. Central sold as low as 75]. The closing prices were: For Tennessee 6s, 93 w 931; V rginis 6s, 98 & 981; Canto Company, 191 @20; Cumberland Coal Company Preferred, 22 w231: Now-York Control Reilroad, 751 50] #50]; Michigan Central Raitroad, 504 #50]; Michgan Southern and Northern Indiana R of road, 131 a Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Pre Smed, 39] w394; Panama Railroad, 119 w1191; Ilinois Central Radroad, 681 2681; Galeos and Chinago Railesd, 67 @681; Ciev-land and Toledo Railroad, 241 a 21]: Chicago and Rock Is and Radroad, 55] #55] Rilwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, 748; Hinois Castral 7s, 75, 88289; Pecific Mail Steamship Company, 82 a 824.

The Exchange market is firm but not active. Freights-To Liverpool, 300 bales Cotton at 3 16 m 32d.: 900 bbls. Rosin at Is 10d.; 100 tos. Beef at 3s.; 50 boxes Bacon at 15-.; 50 tos. Rice at 15s. To Londen, 460 bols. Rosan on private terms. To Bremen, 5,000 hhds. Staves on private terms. To Antwerp, 40 tuns Cedar Wood at 22s. 6d. A vessel of 200 tuns to Neuvitse and back at 37c. for Sugar, 34c. for Melada, and \$3 25 for Molames. A bark of 350 tans to Cadiz and back for \$3 500.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$5 811 75; for Customs, \$72 000; Payments, \$305,-551 88; Balance, \$7 310,644 25.

| March, 1859. | £21.239 | 36 |
|--|-----------------|-------|
| The earnings of the Galena and Caicago | #5,441 Union | Rail- |
| road for the month of March, were: | | |

Total.... \$103,911 63 \$85,408 43 Dec.... \$17,505 66 the earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Road

rch were: #22,198 48
Passengers: #22,198 48
Proght: 36,294 69
Miscellaneous: 3,516 66 Total. \$61 769 83 March, 1858 59,124 61

are about \$140,000, against \$142,000 same time last

The Macon and Western Railroad earnings in March will show about \$10,000 increase for the month. The receipts of the Little Miami and Cincinnati and

The movement of the Banks in the four princips cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made

as shown by their last statements, is as follows: Es shown by their last statemente, is as follows:

Loans. Deposits Specie. Circul'n

Rew-Yerk, April 2, #128 702 191 87, 57, 138 25, 702, 161 8, 221, 781

Boston, April 4. 26, 63, 63 2, 389 191 641, 822 6 535, 55

Philad., April 4. 27, 637, 547 17, 164, 770 6, 563, 633 3, 64, 78

R.Oricaus, Mar. 26. 22, 4-5, 444 25, 912, 917 16, 837, 4-6 12, 831, 331

The collections in the Land Department of the Illi nois Company for March were \$42,000.

An absolute decree of foreclosure and sale was entered last week in the Springfield, Mouat Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad sut. The decree settles all the priorities of lien on the franchises and property of th Company, whether acquired before or after the execu tion of the mortgage, in favor of the first mortgage bondholders. The Company are to file and return mouthly statements in cetail of the earnings and disbursements on the road. Before selling the road finaly, the bondnolders are to wait eighteen months, to enable the Company to finish the road to its contection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road. The Company are to keep the road and rolling stock in order, and have the taxes paid op, and in case this is not done, then the decree to be operative at once. If the road is finisped to the connection with the Onic and Pennsylvania Railroad within eighteen months, then further arrangements may be made between the bendbolders and the Company. It is necessary that the bonds should be sent to this country, in order that each one may be stamped by the Trustee, as entitled to the benefits of the decree, and proved before such officer as the Court may appoint. As it will be necessary that the earnings should be faithfully applied to keep the road and bridges in repair, and for other extra expenses, an assessment will be made at once, to pay a portion of the expenses incurred by the truste the foreclosure suit, such assessment to be paid before the bonds can be stamped, as entitled to the benefits of the decree; the money so advanced, however, to be repaid out of the first receipts in hands of Copies of the decree will be furnished to Mondholders only, in a few days, at the office of F. A. Lane, where also the future monthly statement of the earnings and disbursements of the road may be had by meh of the hondpolders as are entitled to the same.

At the meeting of the "Board of Currency," last evening, the following resolutions relating to the usury

laws were unanimou-ly adopted: laws were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the experience of the whole commercial world has Proved the importance and utility of sholisping usiny laws, and at the principal commercial centers with which New York is low to daily correspondence have sholished such laws, and thereby exposed this duty to a disastrons drain of capital, whenever from war or the exigenties of commerce there may be a demand for capital in Europe or elsewhere, and as the posent unsettled state of Europe, with war impending, requires large losss by their Gavernments, thereby enamicing the rate of lawer loss of the capital in Europe of capital from tale country, as we the case duting the late war in the Colmen, we, therefore, respectfully arge upon the Lecislature of this State, now in waste, the necessity of their immediate article for the protection of the interests of the United States; and we do, therefore, Ressies. That the Legislature of this State be respectfully and carnestly requested to about the the Usury laws, by releasing commercial transactions from the restraints of these laws by granting the right to the public to regulate their movetary affair upon principles of entire freedom as regards the rate of interest for the use of capital.

Ressiecd, That the Legislature of the State of New York be,

inpon principles of suite freedom as regards the rate of insecular the use of capital.

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York be,
and they are hereby, earneaby requested to repeal the Usury
aws, or at least so far as they may apply to this city, and thus
place our commercial emperium upon an equality with those of
nearly all the rivilized world, as regards the uniform and uninherrogred supply of capital

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Prevident and Scorectury of this Board, be transmitted to the memherr of the Legislature from this city.

The business of the Clearing-House is \$23,502,750. The project of a propeller line between this port and San Francisco via the Panama Road, will be considered

that if the line is not established by the Company it will be by priva'e capitalists. An enterprise of this sort, with an ample force of steam propellers built for the purpose, is now under disquesion as a reparate company, with a capital of about \$1,250,000; say \$1,100,000 for the screw steamers and \$250,000 for working capital. Several wealthy parties have intimated the r willingness to subscribe liberally, and on the calculation of ample dividends, and so important is to the Panama Company to meet the growing wants of the trace which are pressing upon the Isthmus route promptly, test a subscription to the extest of \$300,000 to \$000,000 (to be within the present capital and authorized debt of the Company), is talked of among the Directors.

Groesbeck & Host's Weekly Circular, noticing the

Grocubeck & Host's Weekly Circular, noticing the large business in Musouri Stocks, says:

"The Missouri Constitution limits the public obligations, on the piedged fauth of the State, to \$40,000,000. The existing laws limit the dest and indoorsements of the State to \$23,900,000. The present debt is \$19,000 feet. Of the difference between these two same, \$3,16,000 is to be issued by way of indoorsement only on the merigage bonds of the South-west Pacific line, as the work progresses. The Landbature reduced an exchange of State Bonds for this indoorsement. The intrier confidence issue of State Bonds, therefore, is limited to \$2,781,000, on the laid-and-side pacific line, which when private castain force expended on a section of new work to the amount of \$5,000, a corresponding sum of state add is granted. Of the fire reduction which this contingent and is promised, four progress but the with this contingent and is promised, four progress but the style add. corresponding sum of blaze aid is granted. Of the live rotate to which this contingent aid is promised, four progress but showly. The other, the main faction is critical to only \$220,00 and itional. The Legislature of the State has benefatore been one-servative on the subject of the Fublic Dohr, and the result of the late assume proves a determination to continue in this course. The completion of the Hunchal and \$8, Joseph, and the main Pacific to Jefferson, the state Capital, virtually relieves the State from the half-sealy interest, and secures the ultimate payment—by the operation of the Railway Sinking Fund atone, carbusive of the first mortgage lies—of \$16,000,000 on the present debt of \$18,000 (000).

The Boston Post says: "A few cays since, we noticed the Middlesex circular, embodying a plan for issuing two shares of \$100 stock, in lieu of each of the present shares, and giving to each present holder of one share the right to subscribe for three new shares, by the payment of \$100 per share. In other words, the holder of one of the present shares of \$1,000 pays in \$300, and receives free shares of new stock, the entire capital of the Company being limited to \$500,000. We are now informed that the larger part of the new stock has been spoken for, provided, of course, the Company a respt the new act of the Legislature. Several New-York capitalists are prepared to take hold of the enterprise, if the New-Logland holders refuse their proportions of the new issue. In the plan, the mills and real estate, which cost above \$1,000,000 are put in at \$280,000. On the 4th, the Middlesx Company paid the second installment of its extended debt, and but about \$175,-000 now remains of the \$1,000,000 owed at the time of to each present holder of one share the right to

to now remains of the \$1,000,000 owed at the of the systematic of the \$1,000,000 owen at the time of the exposure of Lawrence. Stone & Co. It needs nothing but adequate capital and good management to make it a successful concern, and at \$500,000 (including \$120,000 of cash assets) the property must be an exceedingly cheap one."

New-Orients papers of the 31st, say:

"The accounts from the mouth of the river were favorable. Sixteen to eighteen soips have crossed the bar, outward bound, within the past few days. The thip E. F. Gabain, drawing 191 feet, was nearly over. She has been detained since the 20th of Jan. The ship Monticelle, for Liverpool, destroyed by fire on Sanday last, with 2,887 bales of cotton, was, we learn, only insured, as far as is known, for one eighth. No insurance on freight; cargo insured in England. This is a clear case of combustion, arising from storage of camp or partialls wet cotton. This is the fourth vessel leased with cotton that has taken fire within eight days, destroying and damaging 10,000 bales." sixty days, destroying and damaging 10,000 bales.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of

the railroad competition, says:

"Are the people of this State the gainers? No.
The merchants of Albany, Utica, Syraume, Ruchester, Buffalo, or those of the various towns upon the Eric Road, will pay higher upon their local freights than hitherto. Except when the two Roads come into the imprediate convention force will be a less. into the immediate competition, fares will be no less. But the West will gain. Its produce will pour over our roads at prices far below the cost of cartage, and the roads, in the vain struggle to repair their less, will assess local freights in the most exorbitant manner.
Within a week we asked a merchant in Monroe
County what rates of freight he paid. The figures he County wast rates of reight the pain. The Bullet agree us were three times the amount paid by the merchant of Detroit. The merchants of Toledo, of Detroit, of Indianapolis, of Cleveland, receive their goods from New York at a cost actually less than that paid by the Boffalo. When Buffalo pays 30 cents per 100 fb, Chicago pays only 25 cents. How can we have a wholesale trade under such circumstances.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE

DRY GOODS MARKET. By the Manufacturers' Cloth Hall Association.

A. H. ALMY, Manager.

New-York, 137 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1859.

The activity among the Jobbers has been quite noticeable the past week, but we report a quiet market in the package business. There is more confidence manifested in Domestic goods, notwithstanding the falling off of orders. Contracts could be made extending into late Autumn for some of the principal styles of our manufactures, if small concessions from the current

The impression exists that the production of our looms is not equal to the regular consumption of domestic goods in the country, and that the export trade will be largely increased in consequence of the abaudonment of the exclusive policy of nearly one-third of the population of the world. The productive power of our achinery at the North has not been materially increased in the last decade of years, and no important increase has been seen in other districts, while every other branch of industry has been enlarged with the ncreasing population, and the consequent development of the rescurces of the country. It is estimated that the annual productions of the general manufacturing departments of the country amount to \$1,000,000,000 yet the Cotton manufacture represents less than oretenth of that estimate. That production has really overtaken consumption in tais department there is little doubt, yet it will require a caraful, intelligent action on the part of the manufacturer to realize the ull advantage of such a position.

The large stocks of goods which oppressed the market one year since, were all required, and, although active employment was seen in the manufacturing districts, no surplus existed at the end of the sesson. Yet, many goods were produced without remunerative returns to the fabricant.

The distribution of goods during the season to the South and South-west has been large-that of the near-by trade is largely in excess of same period last year-but the West has, thus far, taken very few goods. The recent favorable reports of the fature crops, give encouragement that she will be able to purchase more liberally, and that a moderate trade from that section will be realized throughout the year. The indications of peace on the Cortinent are more favorable, as is seen in the advance of Cotton and the fluctuations of the London Exchange.

Drills.
The market has been without change.

There appears to be no positive accumulation, but the slackness of demand is quite apparent. The China news offers no inducement to shippers, but the export demand for other sections keeps the stock within a reasonable quantity. Prices are nominally supported, and no great anxiety has been manifested by holders. In view of the hardening tendency of the Cotton Market, 40 yds. ps. goods are selling at 820. @90.

27 in. Drills are in good stock. Brown Shoctings and Shirtings.

There has been no accumulation of Brown Sheetings, but there has been a falling off of the orders which have characterized the Heavy Goods market for the last three months, and some concessions would be made for large lots. There have been large shipmeats reported from Boston to the principal export markets which have relieved the manufacturers of any anxiety as to any accumulation during the Summer months. Light Sheetings are in good request and at advance

ing prices. Medium Sheetings are firm. Heavy Sheetings are in less demand. Taese goods

are chiefly consumed at the South, and, in the absence of the Southern buyers, no important sales can be Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

The goods received are to a large extent to fill orders given in February and March, although there is a larger supply on the market.

Some of the Southern houses, whose trade is over, are making sales of goods contracted for early, not wishing to trust the market.

i-Bleached goods are in good stock.

Cotton Flannels.

The production of these goods is limited, as many maxufacturers have directed their looms to more remu

nerative fabrics.

Printing Cloths. Most of the mills engaged on Printing Cloths are sold in advance of production. The printers are inchined to use a low grade of cloths in view of the high price of the higher counts. A corcession of ic. on 64x64, would lead to contracts to continue into Automo, but there is so ready a sale, manufacturers are inclined to await the events of the market. We quote:

The demand is good for all regular makes, and the stock does not appear to accumulate. An advance on the previous market prices has in some instances been obtained on the lower styles of steam and chromes. We quote chromes at 6] @7 [c. ; madders at 8] @9]c.

Cotion Fiannels. We have no change to report.

Cotton Duck. An improvement is noticed in the demand for Colts," regular styles.

Denims and Stripes. All the medium styles are sold as fast as produced. Shetuckets, Jewett Citys, Yantics, are sold in advance

of preduction. The lower grades, as well as the highest cost goods are in full stock, and some accumulation is noticed. Cotton Jeans.

The finer qualities of Jeans are wanted. Lower grades are accumulating.

We have to report a very quiet market, and a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off as long as possible. Some of our manufacturers are restive under the dull trade of the past fortnight, and seem disposed to submit to a reduction in prices. The large sales early in the year of low Woolens, like Satinetts, Sheeps' Grays, &c., were induced by the advancing tendency of the raw material. The trade for this class of goods generally make their purchases in April and May, consequently the demand is less at present than last year; but the goods go directly into consumption, and will not oppress the n arket late in the reason. Any shate ment in prices will not materially increase the aggregate sale. Manufacturers should give more attention to style even in their plain goods. In fancy fabrics it is all important, and for plain-faced goods highly necessary. Rubbish will not bring the cost of production, while goods that cost but a trifle more, but with more care in manufacture, will sell at a good English and German Woolens are but little is quired for, yet the market is firm, holders being satisfled that all good styles will be wanted during the

The business during the past month with the auction houses has been large, and very few goods will be carried over. The importations are gradually falling off, as was expected, and will continue on the retrograde for the next few months, owing to the restricted orders which were sent out early in the year not being executed, in correquence of the advance in the foreign markets, heretofore noticed.

But many of the large package houses have already prepared for heavy importations, and the steamer of the 13th will carry out large orders; and, after the 1st of July, we expect to report heavy importations of fancy goods, such as fine English and Scotch Organcies, printed Brilliants, Delaines and Chatlies, as well as 4.4 English Prints, all of which are very much wanted, and which have paid largely in their importstion the past season.

one HIDES-Moderate sales are making at former prices; the use are 7.0% Buenos Ayres, to strive, at 25c., 6 mos., less 4 prest, 4,000 do., partly from second hands, at 23je., 6 mos., 200 Fernambuco at 15c., 6 mos., and 1,000 Mersasbo at 25c., HOPS- We notice sales of 20 bales 1838s at 17c., 40 bales old ic. and 2 bales do at 5c. IAV — The supply is large and the domand fair; sales of 1,100

bal-s at 602050. If 100 m.

IRON—Scotch Pic continues dull and heavy; sales of 75 time at \$75 504 \$20 6 ms.

LFATHER—Hemlock and Oak are both in good demand, and time, we quote Buseno Ayres Light and Middle Hemlock at 25 37c, and to. Orinoco at 25 325; ... Oak Light and Middle the records

ant 37434 LiME—Rockland is quiet, and in the absence of sales prices MOLASSES-Moderate sales are making of New Orleans at

LIME—Rockind is quiet, and in the absence of sales prices are comings!

MOLASSES—Moderate sales are making of New Orleans at \$50.400, and Coha Musnowado at \$50.500.

NAVAL SIGRES—Spirite Turpentine continues very dult, and some holders have accepted lower rates, sales of \$50 bils in merchantable and shipping order at \$22.650 jc., cash. Code is less animated, but is from owing to the meager supply offecting common flows in tairty artive, and is offered; as an of \$60 bils. at \$1.62 siloat, and \$6.000\$170 \$9.000 bils. at \$1.02 siloat, and \$6.000\$170 \$9.000 bils. so of \$1.000 bils

RICE is dull; small sales of 100 tos. have been used \$6.50 pt 100 pt.
SEGANS—The business is moderate, at about full prices; sales of 400 bnds. Cubs at 607[c., and 250 bnds. New-Orleans at of 400 bnds. Cubs at 607[c., and 250 bnds. New-Orleans at of 400 bnds.

SEEDS-The inquiry is fair for Timothy; sales of 57 hags at 12.50 \$\phi\$ bash. Cloverseed is in limited demand and in its value omitial, sales of \$\phi\$0 bush at \$\phi\$. for fair and \$\phi\$. For small lots of time. Calcutta Lineseed is less animated, but with a reduced not, the market is rather firmer; further large sales are recrited, but they are stale, sithough the general trade did not now it. All the sales in Boston bare been at \$\precedit{0.57}\$; \$\phi\$ bush, sale except one error of inferior Seed, amounting to \$\phi\$. (80 bars of 1.544 probets, which sold at \$\phi\$ (25); the invoice of \$\precedit{0.50}\$ bars hick we reported yesterday here sold at \$\precedit{0.57}\$; \$\phi\$ bash, cash. TEAS. The demand is moderate at full anotion rates; holders o not offer freely.

do not offer freely.

ALLOW—The inquiry is steady, and prices are unchanged;

asks of 18,000 in prime at 10-10., cash.

WHISKY—The market is lower; the demand is fair; sales of
350 bbls at 25022-5.

Receipts of Produce APRIL 7. By the Eric Ruiroud-22% bbis. Flour, 3,620 sides Leather, 24s rolls do., 170 pars. Eggs. 25 do. Ashes, 15 do. Butter, 86 do. Provisions. 260 bags Oats, 50 Hides, 252 bais. Skins. By Aord Rever Boats -1,584 bbis. Flour, 200 pags. Whisky, 322 do. Provisions, 16,000 bash. Oats.

TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES.

CHARGED WITH THE

MURDER OF PHILIP BARTON KEY.

FOURTH DAY. Washington, Thursday, April 7, 1850. The trial commenced in earnest to-day, and the interest in it is becoming intensified.

As soon as the do re were opened, the Court-Room was filled with a throng, pressing and crushing to obtain a glimpse of the prisoner, who sits in the barbarous-locking arrangement to which he is consigned by the usage of this Court, though he sits throughout each day's proceedings apparently calm and namoved.

Yet, when he gets back to his prison spartment, he shows signs of exhaustion, and when alone, which is not of en, he is said to be a prey to sorrowful reflec-Not that he regrets the act for which he is now on

trial-to exapunctions thought of that visits his mind; but when he thinks upon his blighted home, and the ruin that has been wrought by the villainy of a faise friend, his habitual self possession gives way, and na-

ture asserts her supremacy.

The Washington papers have published a statement that Mrs. Sickles is now in this city. There is no truth whatever in the statement; the lady's father contrad cts it in the most positive manner. He says that since she left her here she has been residing under home his roof in New-York under the protection of ter mother, and hopes that her name will not b want nly or unnecessarily dragged before the public. He and Mr. Sickles's father remain together in Court

Mr. Graham complains that letters passing between im and Mr. Sickles have been tampered with in the Post-Office, some of them opened in transitu, and others have not reached their destination.

The Court opened at 10:15 a. m. After some delay the names of the elevan jurous al-

ready sworn we e called, and all answered. The Judge-After the jurors were dismissed, yesterday, one of the eleven came up to the Beach, and asked if he "could say a word to me " I told him 'No, not about this case." However, he went on to say, "I answered the question put to me, but since I have been sworp, and been in the Jery box, I have been reflecting on this thing. I am not quite satisfied with myself; on which I said, "I cannot relieve you." Turning round he went off. I think it right to men tion this publicly, in case counsel may think proper to move about it. So little impression did the man's appessance make on me that I cannot recognize him

now, but he is one of the eleven.

Mr. Morre, the jurer, staneing up, said-I was impressed with the responsibility that rested on me, and felt a kind of shrinking from the duty.

Judge-I hope you were-

Juror- It made me feel unpleasant, but this morning I can say to the Court that I feel perfectly satisfied in my own mind. Judge-Very well, I am glad to hear it, it was the

duty of the Court to state this. Jurer-I am very glad I have this privilege of mak ing explanation.

Alpheus S. Wright, the twelfth juror, was then aworn, and took his seat in the jury box, when the twelve jurors were called and answered.

Clerk, to the prisoner-Stand up, Daniel E. Sickles. Mr. Sickles stood up in the box. Clerk-Daniel E. Sickles, look on the jarors, while

the indictment is being read. The indictment was read as follows:

The indictment was read as follows:

District of Columbia, County of Washington, to set — The jurous of the United Stated for the county aforesaid upon their costs present, that Daniel E. Si kies, iste of the County of Washington aforesaid, sentleman, not having the fear of too before his vess but being moved and seduced by the lightstation of the devit, on the twenty-secenth day of Scornary, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty nine with force and arms, at the county aforesaid, to and upon too body one. Philip Barton Key, in the peace of God and of the said United States, then and there being, feioniously, whiffully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said Daniel E. Sickles, a certain pistol of the value of two dollars, then and there charged with gunpowers and one leaden builter which said pistol he, the said Daniel E. Sickles and shoot out, out of the malice aforethought, did discharge and shoot out; to, against and more the said Philip Barton Key; and that the said Daniel E. Sickles, with the leaden builter aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, before of the gunpow der aforesaid the ne and there, before his pistol aforesaid, then and there, before and we not him the said Paille E. Sickles, will have a side pairs and when the left with the left and the said pairs in the tenden builter, sidented by and then, and there had not have a sidented by an early and then, and the said pairs and we not his as aforesaid, then and there, beforesally wellfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strine, penetrary and went him the said Paille Barton Key, to and upon the left. force of the guspow der aforceald by the said Daniel E. Stokke, discharged as duct off as stateward, then and there, felontonly, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did striae, penetrary and wound him the said Palip Batton Key, in and upon the left side of him the said Philip Batton Key, that below the tenth rib of bim the said Philip Batton Key, a fixtle below the tenth rib of bim the said Philip Batton Key, a fixtle below the tenth rib of bim the said Philip Batton Key, a fixtle below the tenth rib of him the said Palip Batton Key, a little below the tenth rib of him the said Palip Batton Key, a little below the tenth rib of him the said Palip Batton Key, one mortal wound of the depth of ten inches and of the breadte of half an inter, of which said mertal wound be the said Palip Batton Key, one mortal wound of the depth of ten inches and of the breadte of half an inter, of which said mertal wound be the said Palip Batton Key, a fixtle below the tenth rib of him the said Palip Batton Key and the said Palip Batton Key hade and there instantly sleed And so the jurors aforceast, upon their oather storage of the said Palip Batton Key, and the said form and by the means aloreth upit, did all and morner, against the form of the statue in such case made and provided, and against the peace and Government of the United States.

Clerk-Upon this indictment the prisoner has been arraigned, and on his arraignment has pleaded not guity, and has put himself upon his country. That country you represent, and this indictment you are to

District-Attorney Ould opened the case for the prosecution by making an eloquent and effective statesent of the circumstances of the murder, amid the eathless attention of the Judge, jurors and audience. [This speech will be found in full on our eighth page]

The Judge said it was usual here to have the open ngs made on both wides before any of the evidence was presented; but be presumed the counsel for the deferse would prefer to reserve their opening till the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Brady replied that the counsel preferred the atter course.

The Judge said that while the former was the usage of the Court, the wish of counsel was always consalted by him. The witnesses for the United States were then called

into Court. The following persons answered and were severally

sworp, such being the practice here:

Dr. R. N. Cooledge, Dr. R. R. Stone, Richard N. Downer, Francis Doyle, Thomas E. Martin, P. V. R. Van Wycke, Jeseph Dudrow, Abel Upshur, Edward M. Tidball Cyrus McCormick, John M. Sselsy, jr., Jossia D. Hoover, Robert J. Dillon, Thomas Wood ward, Reuben Worthington, Henry Hepburn, Edward

Delatield. Some delay occurred, which the District-Attorney explained by saying he was waiting for a witness to examine first, and who was not in Court. He had sent for him. This witness was James H. Reed. He soon afterward came into Court, was sworn, and took the stand.

Question-Were you present at the time of the death of Mr. Key?

Answer - I was: near by. Q. He good enough to state all the circumstances

connected with the killing, that you saw.

A. I was passing on the Sabbath, the 27th February, up the street known as part of Penceylvania avenue running by the President's house, and I got up nearly opposite the street known as Madison place; I was alking leisurely, going westward, and heard a loud ta king, as I imagined. I locked up, and my eye fell on two gettlemen on the corner of pavement at Dr. Grinnell's old residence. One was standing rather westward, the other eastward. They seemed to be from four to six feet apart. They remained so for a moment or two, as soon as ! saw the men good, I saw the arm of the one who was westward begin to rise, directly I saw there was something in it, apparently a pistol. The arm was gradually steadying. My impression at the moment was that these gentlemen had come out of the house where Dr. Maynard resided.

Mr. Gratam objected to the witness stating his impressions or presumptions.

Witness-He raised a pistol gradually, in the course of five or ten seconds. I saw him take deliberate aim; saw him aiming apparently at the corner of the house, but in an irstant afterward saw it was at the man eastward of him, the aim was deliberate; the man east-

ward was making an effort to to get out of the direction of the pistol; in two or three seconds the pistol was fired; the man who fired the pistol moved a little weetward slowly; the other sdvanced toward nim; the one eastward followed up rapidly, but did not gain upon him til they reached the place where the first fining

Q. Do I understand you to say that they went to the

M. Do I middle of Madison place?

A. They went westward, and a little on the southwest line; when they reached about 18 or 20 feet from where the first first to k place, the man who was shot at retreated, and went somewhat northwardly and castwardly up Madison place; the other followed him up, trough not so closely perhaps; the gentleman who was shot at, ran up and got behind a tree, and commenced shouting, "Murder," "Don't shoot me;" it was the first tree on the east side of Madison place; the same of the cast side of Madison place. was and historic on the east side of Mississon place; he apparently wanted to screen himself from the man who had the pistol; the man who had the pistol came up to about five feet of him; there he attempted to shoot his pistol, but it snapped; that was the second fire, or attempt to fire: he then retreated back a little, the man who was shot at following him up, and they went into the misdle of Madison piace, that was after about ten feet apart, and then a second firing to the pistol were simultaneous; the article went alowly, and fell at the feet of the man who fired the pistol; I do not know what it was; as soon as the pistol was fired, the man got himself up this way idescribing him with both bands pressed against his stomach with both hands pressed against his stomach, and said something like, "Kill me;" he ran over to the payement; cannot say whether be touched the fence or not when he came round; the man who fired the pistol came up in front of the man who was down; he turned up a little on his right elbow; heard him exclaim; once or twice, "Don't shoot me," Don't shoot ne'; what other words he said I do not know; the ne'; what other words he said I do not know; the pistol was fired three times; the man who held the pistol was about two and a half rest from the body when the third shot was fired; he then attempted to shoot again; the pistol snapped; he snapped inc pis-tol a second time; that makes six times that the man attempted to shoot; there were six attempts to shoot; witness was standing on the south pave most of Penny varia avenue, and hear the sonth sy value avenue, and hear the solids line of the bear's residence; thought it foolish in him to rush in and interfere lest he might be shot—hence, he did not interfere, but went over as soon as the shooting was Q. Did you see the lamp-post at the corner known

Q. Did you see the lamp-post at the corner known as Dr. Mayeard's corner?

Witness—Yes, sir, I know its position; the man who fired was distant about four feet northeast of it; the man shot was further corth; they were apartirous four to six feet when the first shot was freed; the man shot is feet when the first shot was freed; the man shot is to six feet when the first shot was free; the man shot at did not move mere than a foot or two from that; he seemed to be twisting nimeelf toget out of reach of the pistol; the person who filed the shot want to the eastward and slightly southward about toghteen or twenty feet, and was followed by the person who was fired at; they were not nearer than three or four feet of each other; the man shot at a opped first—the other followed him up? the person fired at came round behind the first tree; the person firing snapped his pistol at him while behind the tree; in a second or two the person fired at came out progressively; the other person fired at came out progressively; the other person retreated up the atreet, in a second or two the person fired at came out progressively; the other person retreated up the street, and reached near the middle of it; the man shot at followed him up; the space between them increased till the attempt to throw and second shot took place; instantly his (the witness's) eye rested on the man shot; he drew himself up and exclaimed, "You've killed me," and retired eastward to the pavement.

Q. What was their relative positions when something was thrown?

me," and retired eas Q. What was th thing was thrown?

thing was thrown?

Witness—They were ten feet apart; the man shot was eastward, and the man holding the pistol wastward, the man abot made for the eastern pavement; he was followed slowly by the other till he reached the position, when he fired the third time; the other was then lying on the pavement; was holding himself up with one hand while lying on the pavement; this was the last I saw of Mir. Key; at that moment he had made a turn, and was on his side; the man with the pistol came up full in front of where he was lying and then fired.

and then fired.

Q. Did Mr. Key retreat with his face toward Mr.
Sickles, or his back?

A. With his back; he went face foremost to the

Q. Did you hear any exclamation from Mr. Key at

the time the third shot was fired?

A. I heard him say twice "Don't shoot me," "Don't shoot me," at the second exclamation the third shot was fired. What interval elapsed between the firing of the

third shot and the first snapping afterward?

A I judge it was near two seconds.

Q. How soon did the second snapping of the pistol

A. Sooner then the first one did after the shot; about

A. Sooner then the first one did after the story speci-three or four seconds.
Q. Did you maintain your position from the begin-ning to the end of the occurrence?
A. I did not move three feet from the place where I first stood; was on the couth side of the street rua-ning past the President's House, and about three or four feet from the curb stone; was about 35 paces from the parties when the difficulty first began; Mr. Key fell about 25 or 30 feet from the lamp post at the corner; all these matters happened in this County of Washington.

certer; all these matters happened in the Washington.

The witness was here cross examined by Mr. Brady.

Witness—I am engaged in buying and selling wood and coal; had seen Mr. Key, but did not know either him or Mr. Sickles at the time of the difficulty; they were standing in such a position that I could not recognize either; he (witness) did not see any person whom he knew by sight or name; he saw a goutleman on the opposite s de of Madison place—the Park side; he was going northward; do not know who he was; man going down the Pennsylvania saw another man going hown the Fennsylvania avenue; he was left of Dr. Gunnell's residence; did not see his face; saw nobody until the second shot was fired, when he saw persons running down from the Club-House; they were apparently coming from the Church; those coming down the street might have seen the third shot fired; the man whom he first saw could not see the parties without turning round; the man was going eastward, down the avenue; could not see the first or second shot; those coming down Madison place might have seen the second shot fired; do not know Joseph L. Dudson, Richard H. Downer, Mr. Butterworth, Edward Dalefeld of Francia Dalefeld or Francia Dalefeld or Francia Dalefeld or Francia Edward Delnfi-ld, or Francia Doyle; was not examin-ed before the Coroner's Jury; did not understand any of the lond words spoken between the parties; had no

lea who spoke.

O. Was the hand that held the pistol out of your Q. Was the hand that held the pisson of a sight at any time during the whole affair?

Witness—I judge it was; on Mr. Sickles turning round his hand was necessarily out of my sight; was too distant to see what kind of a pistol it was; did not too distant to see what kind of a pis

change my position at any time during the affair.

Q Did the person fired on advance toward Mr.

Sickles and succeed in touching his person? A. Not in my sight; do not believe he could have done so without my observing it; feel certain of tast.

Q. You did not see Mr. Keytake Mr. Sickles by the neck?

No, Sir. Nor by the coat nor hand?

You saw something like a tussle A. No, Sir.

Q. And there were three shots fired, and three snap-

A. Yes, Sir.

Mr Brady-State the position in which Mr. Key
as when throwing something at Mr. Sickles?

Witness-He was west about twelve or fitteen feet f the second, three feet from the pave, and perhaps little north. Nr. Sickles was then eight or twelve st west of him, he an Mr. Key facing each other.

Q. Was there any shot fired while they were not

Q. Was there any shot area while they were not acting each other?

A. No, Sir. they were facing each other on each occasion; at first they were not exactly opposite, but they saw each other; the article thrown by Mr. Key struck the person of Mr. Sickles; it struck either his arm or body, the throw and shot were simultaneous; they were eight or ten feet apart; could not decide what that article was: did not see anything on the street afterward that and dropped from either purty; the first parties that came sear Mr. Key were those who took him up and carried him to the Club-Houte; cid not believe he heard any of these speak of Mr.

After the last shot what did Mr. Sickles do? Q. After the last shot what up har. Short north.

A. He turned round and went up the street north.

Q. Did you think at any time that that last shot

took effect?
Witness—Yes Sir, I do: I judge it struck him within this of the body (tracing the lower atomach); there were two snappings of a pistol after that.

Q. How far was Mr. Sickles from Mr. Key on the took effect ?

occasion of the last two snappings?

Witness—Measured from Mr. Key's feet he was four or five feet, and from his head about six feet.

Q. What was his nearest point at any time of snapping or firing?
Witness-I judge, at the third time he fired the pistol, that he was two or two and a half feet distant

from Mr. Key; at the snapping he was further off.
Q. Did Mr. Sickles get nearer to Mr. Key at an time during the whole affair?
Witness Not searer than he was at the last fire;

judge he was about three or four feet from him; this affair occupied altogether, from the time that the shot was fired to the time of the last snapping, one and a half or two minutes.
Q. How long have I been cross-examining you

Q. When Mr. Key fed, did he fall on his face, or .

is back, or on his side.

A. On his side and elbow, his face toward Mr. Sickles.
To District-Attorney-When Mr. Key fell, Mr. Sickles was five or seven steps from him; when he fired the third shot, the muzzle of the pistol was about two or two and a half feet from the body—at least,

fired the third shot, the muzzle of the pistol was about two or two and a half feet from the body—at least, that was my impression.

P. V. R. VanWyck was the next witness; was present at the time of Mr. Key's death; was on the north side of Pensylvania avenue in front of Commodere McCanley's residence; noticed two gentlemen on Gunrel's correr, apparently in conversation; saw one of them retreat up Madison place; saw the other raise his arm, heard the report of a pistol, and commenced running toward the piace; both parties disappeared from sight up the street; when he turned the corner again, saw one man lying on the pavement motionless, and another man standing by him with a pistol in his hand; the latter presented the pistol at the man lying down, and snapped it; saw him cock it and present it again and heard it snap, but did not see it, as I turned away my head; saw some parties approach the body from the north and pick it up, he (witness) approached and saw the man was lift-less at a turned a way; saw no mere of the killing; he (witness) was walking westward when his attention was first directed to the affair; Commodors McCanley's bouse is between Maynard's house and Riggs's Bank; the gentlemen appeared standing north and south, the one who fired was standing southward; could see the space between them; saw the one who stood north retreat; that was the one who was fired at; could see the space between them; saw the one who stood north retreat; that was the one who was fired at; could see his front; could entirely see the man she fired; he was three or four feet north of the lampost; he (witness) was walking westward.

C. What bappened immediately after the first firing post; he (witness) was welking westward.

What happened immediately after the first firing

Witness—The gentleman whom I partly as disappeared from my sight, as if following the other; I was running at the time, and my attention was not altegether cirected to the men.

gether cirected to the men.

Q. When you got to the corner, what did you see?
Witness—I saw one man lying on the pavenest,
and the other standing by him with a pistol in his
hand, which he presented and snapped at the man

Witness—I stood at the corner.
Q. Did you recognize either of the parties?
Witness—I recognized the man who had the pistel.
Q. Who was he?
Witness—Daniel E. Sickles, the prisoner at the

bar; I knew him only by sight.
Q. Whom else did you see there?
Witness-I saw Mr. Butterworta, and Mr. Martis,

and Mr. Upsaur.

Q. Where were they?

Witness—I first roticed Mr. Butterworth as I was approaching the corner; he appeared to have just come cown Madison place; he stopped at the corner and looked up Madison place; after the last shot was fired, saw him approach the railing and rest upon it.

Q. Where were the other parties?

Witness—I noticed Mr. Upsaur and Mr. Martia immediately after the pistol was snapped leaning over the hely as it to pick it up.

e body as it to pick it up. Q. Did you see any other act of firing except the Mr. Brady thought that, after the witness had given full parrative, it was hardly worth while to go over

the details again.

The Judge thought the counsel had a right to ack

The dauge trought the further questions.

The question was then repeated.

Witness—I mentioned that I saw two firings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—About how far were you from the corner of Manison place when you heard

you from the corner of Magison place when you heard that first shot?

Wilness—In the neighborhood of fifty yards, or between forty and fifty; I ran to the corner; could not form any true estimate of the time it took me to get there; could not tell what time elapsed between the first and second reports, nor between the starting for Madison place and the end of the transaction; should say it was within two or three minutes; heard three reports of a pistol; they were not in rapid succession; there was about an equal interval of time between the first and the second and the third reports.

first and the second and the third reports.

Q. Did you hear anything said by either party during the affair?

witness-I heard exclamations, but could not dis-tinguish them—they proceeded from the party who

tinguish them—they proceeded from the party who retreated.

Q. Did you see any person while Mr. Key was Iying there come up and speak to Mr. Sickles?

Witness—No. Sir.

Q. Did you see any article lying on the pavement?

Witness—I saw a piatol—a single-barroled cacstocked to the end of the muzzle; think it was wast is called a Derringer pistol; it was lying on the corner of the pavement, about a yard from the creasing, and in about the same place where the party who died stood when the first shot was fired, it was about ten or fifteen feet from where Mr. Key was lying; the platol was on the east side of the pavement; that was the last I saw of it; saw no other article lying there; did not notice how Mr. Key was dressed, till I saw him in the Club-House; could not state whether he had on an overcoat; he retreated with his face toward Mr. Sickles.

Mr. Edward Delafield was now sworn—He heard

Mr. Edward Delafield was now sworn -He heard Mr. Edward Delaneld was now sworn.—Its heart the report of a pistol; saw two goatle non new the crossing; the shot did not seem to have say effect on Mr. Key, who exclaimed "Den't shoot me—Den't market me;" Mr. Sickles foll wed him up; Mr. Key crounded behind a tree; he took Mr. Sickles by the right band, when Mr. Sickles threw him off, and fired; the shot took effect, Mr. Key falling and reclining on the shot took effect, Mr. Key falling and reclining on his arm; Mr. Sickles appreaened him, put a pistof to his breast, and tired again; Mr. Key fall over as if dead; genteuen came rooming from the Clab-House, to which the corpse was taken; after all the shots were freed, Mr. Sickles walked off with a frierd, arm in arm; the whole affair did not occupy more than two minutes; he (witness) noticed Mr. Sickles so muca as to say to a friend, "There goes Dan Sickles;" he did not see the first shot; did not been what was said between the parties; he did not believe the character of the pistol nor did no know Mr. Bulterwort at the scene; after the first shot, both Mr. Sickles and Mr. Key were in the middle of the street; the first shot had been fired before he as vitem. Joseph Dudrow, sworn—I saw Mr. Key jump asses; as he did so Mr. Sickles raised a pistol, and there was a scuffle for a minute or two; Mr. Sickles raise to the flag stone; Mr. Key foilowed sim up, but did not assected in catching hold of him; he then turned on Mr. Key, who retreated to the tree, Mr. Sinkles following him up and firing; Mr. Key foil on the pave neat; Mr. Sickles then put the pistol to Mr. Key's hoad, but the cap snapped; only three shots were fired to my tooken; et during the proceedings heard Mr. Sockles his arm; Mr. Sickles approached him, put a pistot to

Mr. Sukkes then put the patch to Mr. Keys such but the cap snapped; only three shots were fired to my knowledge; during the proceedings heard Mr. Sokies use the words "My bed," but could not bear the remainder of the sectence; Mr. Key was tuen lying on the pavement; others ran up, but they were all strangers to him (witness).

Answers to questions by the defense.—He (witness)

Answers to questions by the defense.—He (witness did not see all ybody that he was acquainted with; could not say worther Mr. Key took hold of Mr. Siotles above or below the waist; it was after the pictel was fired at Mr. Key's head, that Mr. Siotle's said "My bed;" saw Mr. Key lifted up; have a faint impression that I asw Mr. Key throw something at Mr. Siokle'; all the shots were fired before Mr. Key fell.

Richard N. Downer examined by the District-Atternacy Review in the District was not present at the

ney-Resides in the District; was not present at the time of Mr. Key's death; was standing at the corner of Fifteenth street and New-York avenue, when I of Fifteeth street and New lork avenue, wase beand the report of a pistol; saw sume person stop on the avenue opposite Sureanth street, ran up and beans the report of another pistol; before I got to Mr. Maynerd a house there was another report; I was about turning the corner, I seard a susp, and the couple I was close enough to it, and did not go any closer [Laughter]. I dedged back a little; I went has a first the shorting stomond (Laughter) and as we have the shorting stomond (Laughter) and saw the shorting stomond (Laughter) and shorting stomond (Laughter) a eloser [Langhter]; I dodged back a little; I went had after the shooting stopped [Langhter] and saw Mr. K-y lying on the pavement; I knew him by sight and reputation; I saw a person woo I underatoon to be Mr. Sichles; the prisoner at the bar is that gentleman; Mr. Key was lying on his back; Mr. Sichles was fairfeen or fifteen feet north of him; I heard him make a remark which seemed to me "is the d-d scountrel, or the d-d rades! I saw a pistol in Mr. Sickles's hand, it looked to be a revolver I picked up to pistol at the corner 25 minutes after the occurrence; it was a Dorcorrer, 25 minutes after the accurrence; it was a Dorringer pietol; took it op and isoked at it; it was not leaved. I koked at in the club room; there was an orphid-d cap on the hippie; I did not observe other marks of its being recently exploded; as was gentleman marks of its being recently exploded; saw a gentleman take the cap off and blow through the barrel, after ex-amiring with a pen handle whether it was loaded; I afterward handed the pistol to the Coroner; I did set see any of the fitting; had a brick house between me

Cross examined by Mr. Brady—I handed the pistal to the Coroner; where it was olown out was before the Coroner; Jary: the Coroner was the first person to whom I handed the pistol.

Mr. Brads said he would want tust pistol ident fied.

The District Attorney - Certainly.
Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the Resping maine, was next put on the stand-resides to the no nown as Dr. Mayhard's house, on the corost of the corost o

Mry affection was first attracted by the report of a pistor. I arrose and stepped to the window of my house, and discovered two persons on the above walk, between Dr. Maynero's correr and the corner of the

Witness-About 12 or 15 minutes; perhaps may be as much as 18 or 39. equate, moving weatherdly in a horrior pace-or